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EMERGENCY CABINET TO TIDE FRANCE OVER CRISIS ELEVENTH HOUR FLURRY OF CONFERENCES

M. LEON BLUM FORMS SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT

Paris, Dec. 16.

M. Leon Blum, veteran French Socialist leader, to-day formed an all-Socialist "emergency" Cabinet to tide France over its gravest government crisis since the war.

M. Blum, 74 and ailing, retained for himself the portfolio of Foreign Minister, as well as the premiership, to which he was elected by the Assembly last week. He completed the Cabinet in an eleventh-hour flurry of conferences, after serving notice on political leaders that if they did not participate in a coalition government on his own terms he would form a Cabinet made up entirely of Socialists.

M. Blum's Cabinet is: Foreign Minister, M. Blum; Ministers of State, M. Guy Mollet and M. Augustin Laurent; National Defence, M. Andre le Troquer; National Economy and Finance, M. Andre Philip; Five-year Economic Plan, M. Felix Gouin; Interior, M. Edouard Depierre; Justice, M. Paul Ramadier; Agriculture, M. Robert Tanguy Pliquet; Public Works and Reconstruction, M. Jules Moeck; Education, M. Marcel Mauguier; Labour and Social Security, M. Daniel Mayer; Overseas Territories, M. Marius Moutet; Industrial Production, M. Rene Lacoste; Communications, M. Eugene Thomas; Health, M. Pierre Segell; War, M. Max Lejeune; Under-secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, M. Albert Gazier.

Earlier, following M. Blum's brief meeting with the Socialist Party Executive Committee, M. Vincent Auriol (Speaker of the Assembly) announced to the Press that the committee had unanimously approved M. Blum's plan to form an exclusively Socialist Government in face of the refusal of the MRP and Left Republican Union to countenance a National Unity government with a Communist in the post of Minister of National Defence.—United Press.

Champs Must Defend Their Titles

New York, Dec. 16.

Abe Greene, President of the National Boxing Association, announced to-day that two holders of world championships, featherweight Daniel Ortiz, have been instructed to defend their titles as soon as possible or abandon them.—United Press.

SUNSHINE RETURNS TO BRITAIN

London, Dec. 16.

Sunshine has returned to Britain and transportation has returned to schedule. Fog has cloaked the islands for five days.—Associated Press.

Submarine Not Displaced By Aeroplane As War Weapon

Washington, Dec. 16.

Two Navy members of the U.S. Strategic Combing Survey to-day attributed overwhelming credit for Japan's defeat to submarines and the carrier task force, saying that lessons of the Pacific war did not justify an independent role for air power.

Rear Admiral Ralph A. O'Flaherty, wartime commander of the carrier Essex, and chief of the Survey's naval analysis division, and Lieut-Comdr James A. Field made these claims in an article in the magazine "Air Affairs."

(1) The submarine was not displaced by the aeroplane as the longest-range and most consistently effective weapon against the economy of a maritime nation. U.S. submarines sank 69 per cent of the 8,500,000 tons of Japanese merchant shipping sunk. The Army air forces accounted for eight per cent.

(2) The carrier task force was "decisive" in knocking out Japan's naval power, the rise and fall of which was the "principle index" of her military position. Naval and Marine air forces sank 49 per cent. Army air forces two per cent and the submarine 30 per cent of total Japanese war vessels destroyed.

(3) The Strategic Bombardment of Japan's industrial plant account for one-sixth to one-fifth of its lost production. The balance resulted from the naval, air and submarine blockade.—United Press.

NATIONALIST DRIVE AGAINST COMMUNISTS

Nanking, Dec. 16.

The Communists claimed to-day that the Nationalists had opened a direct drive from Pulantien, 39 miles north-east of Dairen, for that South Manchurian port, and that the Communists were resisting fiercely.

The reports said the Communists were armed with Japanese weapons and were aided by unidentified planes.

Meanwhile the Communists are reported to have launched an offensive on Wulakai, 15 miles north of Dairen, while more Reds have crossed the frozen Sungari River to join the battle which might flare up into the long-awaited Chinese Communist winter offensive.

Communists in Nanking to-day announced the capture of Chungyang, 82 miles south-west of the Shansi provincial capital.—United Press.

Martial Law In Azerbaijan Being Removed

Tehran, Dec. 16.

Martial law and curfew imposed in many districts of Azerbaijan after the entry of Central Government troops will be removed after election, it was officially announced last night.

Jamal Ismaili, Right-wing Deputy from Azerbaijan, who was arrested last April on orders of Premier Ghavam Es Sultaneh, is being released.

Gazi Mohammed, Kurdish leader who recently signed a treaty of friendship with the Azerbaijan Democrats, has surrendered to the Persian Government, it is reported.—Reuter.

Accusations Made Against Greece

Lake Success, Dec. 16.

Albania and Yugoslavia to-day accused Greece of provoking fresh border incidents and Albania said the purpose was to cause war in the Balkans.

Albania's Hysni Kapo told the United Nations Security Council that Greece deliberately caused 21 incidents along the Albanian border between September 10 and November 20.

Yugo-Slavia submitted a list of 33 alleged incidents, including Greek plane flights over Yugo-Slav territory and machine-gun and flame-thrower attacks on Yugo-Slav fortifications.

The accusations came as counter-charges to Greece's complaint that her two northern neighbours, as well as Bulgaria, were aiding guerrillas opposing Greek Government forces.

Bulgaria dismissed Greece's complaints as "petty and trivial."—United Press.

Albanian Denial

Belgrade, Dec. 16.

The Albanian Legation on Sunday officially denied that an Albanian source had commented "unofficially" concerning the British note charging Albania with responsibility for mounting Corfu Strait.

On December 12 an Albanian source said: "Accusations that the mines are ours are false" and added that the British note admitted the two destroyers damaged by mines were within 200 metres of the Albanian shore.

American correspondents were told that no one had made the reported statement.—United Press.

'Misaid' Documents Recovered

Berlin, Dec. 16.

A file of "Top Secret" documents, outlining the aspects of the policy of British Control Commission officials in Germany, which had been "misaid" by the Chief of the Division, has been found.—Reuter.

Crippled Children Buried Alive In Sudan

Khartoum, Dec. 16.

The burial alive of deformed and defective children and adults in remote parts of the Oloro Hills in the Kordofan province of Sudan, about 350 miles south of Khartoum, was reported to-day in a telegram from the Government post at Talodi.

Twenty-two men and women, including a blind man of the Oloro Nuba tribe, are accused of at least four such crimes during the past four years. All accused are over 60 years of age.

The victims were a four-year-old crippled boy, a crippled and diseased male infant, a crippled girl aged five, and a sump, crippled woman aged 35. All of the burials took place at Oromba, it added, south-east of the Nuba mountains.

The Acting Governor of Kordofan province, Mr G. Hawkesworth, has gone to Oromba to investigate.

It is believed here that the burials were a mixture of pagan ritual and so-called mercy killings.

Similar burials came to light in 1930 and 1944. The defence in all cases was that the victims were possessed of evil spirits, and it was only by burying them alive that the spirits could be exorcised.—Associated Press.

REORGANISATION OF RELIEF WORK IN ITALY

Rome, Dec. 16.

The office of Mr Myron Taylor, U.S. President's personal representative to the Vatican, revealed to-day that Mr Taylor's present special mission in Italy concerned work in organising the Italian Red Cross and assuring continued American relief to Italy.

President Truman, under Protestant pressure to withdraw Mr Taylor as an official representative to the Vatican, recently announced that Mr Taylor was returning to Italy on an important mission, but did not disclose its nature.

Mr Taylor's office to-day released a description of the reorganisation of the Italian Red Cross in which Mr Taylor has been one of the prime movers, and of the texts of two letters connected with his mission.

In a letter to the Italian Premier, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, President Truman revealed that Signor de Gasperi earlier had requested Mr Taylor's return to Italy.

President Truman praised Mr Taylor's intensive work in Italian relief and told Signor de Gasperi that he "gladly acquiesced" to the request to send Mr Taylor back to Italy.

Signor de Gasperi replied: "It is most welcome for us to learn of the return of Ambassador Taylor, whose generous, untiring and successful activity here has been so deeply appreciated."

Mr Taylor's announcement also revealed that the "American Relief for Italy Incorporated," of which Mr Taylor has been Chairman, is one of the American relief agencies for Italy to be discontinued.

The announcement said: "According to the directives of President Truman, Mr Taylor will encourage a continuation of American relief supplies to Italy through successor organisations of American relief agencies which are about to discontinue their activities."

Under its new organisation, the Italian Red Cross will take over relief distribution work previously carried on by ENDISI, a wartime distribution agency which Mr Taylor helped to organise and which included the Italian Government, the Vatican, the Red Cross and the General Italian Confederation of Labour.—United Press.

Babe Ruth Has Sinus Trouble

New York, Dec. 16.

George Herman "Babe" Ruth, former professional baseball Home Run King, was reported "resting comfortably" by attendants at the French Hospital here, which he entered on November 26 for sinus treatment. He was to have been released yesterday, but when he developed severe headache he remained in hospital.—Associated Press.

STRIPPING OF MANCHURIA BY RUSSIANS

New York, Dec. 15.

Commenting on the final report of Mr Edwin Pauley, US Reparations Commissioner, on Russia's action in stripping and destroying Manchurian industries, the New York Times says the action left China economically and politically out of joint and a continued prey to internal strife.

The Times said: "The amount of damage which the Soviet forces were able to inflict in their brief occupation is appalling. The report conservatively estimates it at \$2,000,000,000, a colossal sum in terms of the Oriental fiscal structure. In Manchuria, Japan had developed an elaborate and highly efficient industrial plant which was practically intact when the Russians marched in."

"When they marched out it no longer existed. Only a skeleton which cannot function remains. The report emphasises that the Russian itself has gained by her pillages. A large strategic purpose is strongly implied. Presumably it was to leave China, her ally, in chaos and to establish Russia as a dominant power in the Far East.—Central News.

U.S. Army Officers Arrested In Germany

Berlin, Dec. 16.

The Army Judge Advocate for Berlin, Col D. H. Fritchard, announced that he had filed formal charges against two American Army officers and one American civilian on charges of operating a huge blackmarket ring throughout Germany and many European countries.

Col Fritchard said the ring dealt in hundreds of thousands of dollars in jewellery, precious stones, radium, paintings, perfumes, motor cars and other articles.

The men charged were Lt-Col J. G. Fisher, Major Louis Dips and Marvin van Stock.

Criminal investigators said the case was the biggest of the occupation, larger even than the Warner family global blackmarket ring which was broken last July.—United Press.

John L. Lewis Wins Legal Battles

Washington, Dec. 17.

John L. Lewis won a double victory in the preliminary rounds of his legal battles with the Government and coal mine operators.

The Supreme Court granted his petition to broaden arguments on his appeal from the contempt of court conviction against himself and the United Mineworkers. This enables him to seek refuge of the National Labor Relations Act, in arguments to be heard on January 14.

The United States circuit court of appeals upheld the recognition granted to Lewis' union of mine foremen, in an existing contract between the Government and mineworkers.

The Circuit Court rejected a challenge interposed by the Jones and Laughlin Steel corporation.—Associated Press.

JAP-HELD LAND IN CALIFORNIA

New York, Dec. 16.

Dispatches from Fresno, California, report a court decision affecting the vast amount of real estate held by Japanese aliens throughout California.

Superior Judge Clark Clement ordered to be restored to the state of California land owned by two Japanese aliens in the name of their American-born daughter.

This is the first decision handed down in more than 20 such cases where agricultural land was said to have been fraudulently purchased by Japanese nationals.

The ruling was against Sotataro and Kome Fujita, and their American-born daughter, Tomoyo Fujita, who served during the war in Washington translating foreign broadcasts for the intelligence service. Her brother was a soldier in the US Army.—United Press.

Nationalisation Of British Transport Debated In Commons

STRONG TORY OPPOSITION

London, Dec. 16.

The nationalisation of railways and the London Transport, will alone involve, £1,065,000,000, according to the Minister of Transport, Mr Alfred Barnes, in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr Barnes was moving the second reading of the Labour Government's Bill for the nationalisation of inland transport, against which the Conservative party has promised to stage the biggest political fight since the Labour Government took power last year.

Mr Barnes described the Bill as "The most extensive socialisation measure ever presented to a free Parliament."

"It speaks a good deal for the stability of our British institutions that we are able to consider a measure of this magnitude in the circumstances and atmosphere which prevail in the House at the present moment."

Shortly before Mr Barnes spoke two Conservatives presented petitions protesting against the Bill which, together, bore 37,000 signatures.

The Minister said he had no hesitation in rejecting the Conservative pleas that an inquiry into the arguments for and against the Bill be held before the Government proceeded with it.

"The nation could not afford diverse transport undertakings to compete for the needed capital required, and the bill gave opportunity to complete unification of the country's transport system."

"Transport" was not "a productive service by itself, and therefore, Parliament should think of it as an 'overhead' charge on British economy."

The Commission, which, under the Bill, would take charge of British inland transport, would provide for adequate service of rural and thinly populated areas, work for the synchronisation of railway and rural bus services, rebuild some of the "depressing" railway stations, and stop the process by which travel in Britain had become a disagreeable thing to endure, "rather than the pleasure it should be," Mr Barnes continued.

The scheme of compensation proposed by the Government recognised, on the one hand, the rights of dispossessed owners to reasonable compensation and on the other hand the rights of the state to benefit from the use of its own credit. There would be two main bases of compensation:

1. The market value of securities, and

2. The value of assets plus compensation where justified by loss caused by cessation of business and selling.

The process which had been going on in Britain for more than a century, was reaching its conclusion and consummation in the present Bill.

STOP PRESS

SECOND TEST SCORES

Sydney, Dec. 17.

The second test match was resumed this morning in ideal weather and before a record crowd. Sid Barnes and Bradman continued Australia's innings and have taken the score to 284 for 400. Barnes being 119 and Bradman 56.—United Press.

Bedder missed Bradman off Wright at 35. Wright is bowling very well. Barnes, 120; Bradman 55; Total 272.—United Press.

Barnes, 141 not out; Bradman, 80 not out; Total, 314 for 4 wickets.—United Press.

BROTHEL CHARGE DISMISSED

The case against Mrs Bertha Pears, charged with keeping a brothel at 4 Knight Street, Kowloon, Tong, on November 10, was dismissed at the resumed hearing this morning before Mr Latimer at Kowloon Court.

Mr M. A. da Silva, for the defence, submitted that it was for the Crown to prove that money was asked for and paid. On Insp. Clarke's statement that he could not adduce evidence to prove the point, Mr Latimer upheld the defence submission and dismissed the case.

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POCKET CARTOON



Sounding Ocean Secrets

BY PETER LOVEGROVE

HOW a group of Swedish scientists and oceanographers will sail from Gothenburg, Sweden, next May in a four-masted schooner on a 15-months research expedition in the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Indian Ocean, and in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean was related in London recently by the leader of this romantic expedition.

They are going to try to find records of the past of this very ancient planet in the unexplored depths of the oceans. They believe they are on the verge of great discoveries.

Their 1,400-ton schooner, fitted up with laboratories, cold storage rooms and electric winches capable of lifting 12 tons. They will be using new equipment capable of penetrating 15 metres through the sediments which time has accumulated at the bottom of the oceans—three times farther than any apparatus which has yet been used. Their device is a form of corer which is driven into the bottom of the sea by the weight of sounding lead and in which the deposit is retained.

Physicists have now found a means of dating periods of the earth's history by calculating the length of time a fraction of sediment takes to form both on a mountain or at the sea bottom, and through fossil and mollusc remains.

Ambitious

It will be the most ambitious expedition of its kind since our own HMS Challenger laid the foundations of the knowledge of the relief of the Atlantic ocean bed in the 1870's.

The first deep sea soundings will be taken near the central Atlantic rise on the Equator. The depth of the ocean along the main ridge of this rise is about 2,000 metres, while the sides slope down to 5 and 6,000 metres. They will also visit the neighbourhood of Martinique, where there was a great earthquake in 1902.

After probing the Atlantic, the "Albatross" will sail into the Pacific to explore the greatest sea depths so far known: near Mindanao, where there are submerged trenches reaching down 11,000 metres; Tahiti and the Marquesas, and to the waters of Java and Sumatra in waters varying from seven and a half to eight and a half kilometres deep. In the Indian Ocean, they will "fish" off Bombay, and then return home via the Red Sea and the Mediterranean in August 1948.

This was revealed to the Royal Geographical Society in London by Professor Carl Petersen, the director of Gothenburg's Oceanic Institute and the son of an equally distinguished Swedish physicist, who will lead the expedition.

Upheavals

Dr Petersen conducted experiments in Swedish waters during the late war and has just returned from a preliminary research expedition in the Mediterranean.

His party first explored the 1,000 fathom depths in the neighbourhood of Algiers, where they found traces of volcanic ash salts, dull slate grey in colour, below the crust of the sea floor—though nothing is known of active volcanoes on the African coast. Certain mollusc shells were also recovered from lower layers.

Then they worked in the Tyrrhenian Sea, between Sicily and Naples, in the deep holes that reach down nearly four kilometres, where they have found several layers of green volcanic ash, which they have compared with the known outbreaks of Vesuvius from A.D. 70 to 1000. They were also active between the Balearic Islands, Corsica and the south of France, and in the Straits of Gibraltar near Josephine Bank, a needle of rock with steep slopes being slowly pieced together of those periods millions of years ago when the earth was going through the violent phases of the Tertiary Era, when great mountain upheavals completely altered the face of the globe, and the Jurassic Era, when the sea flowed again and animal and human life began to develop gradually.

By PAMELA CHURCHILL

A NEW figure has emerged in the company of the Big Four. He does not sit with the Foreign Ministers, but his position is high up on the list of names. He is Paul Henri Spaak, of Belgium, the President of the United Nations Assembly.

At a glittering Waldorf dinner which included the Big Four and the delegates of the United Nations, the wittiest speech in a sea of heavy, earnest talk was that made by Spaak.

can therefore devote his attention to such matters as Toulouse Lautrec, who is one of his favourite artists.

His round, beaming face with a cigar protruding jauntily, always brings the stock comment, "Why he looks like Winston Churchill!" Spaak is accustomed to this, and smiles tolerantly.

Sitting at his high, impressive desk at the assembly hall he has an important majestic look, but privately he smiles and says: "Do you want to know what I am doing up there? I'm reading the latest Agatha Christie."

Who Is This Man?

EVERYONE SAYS, "WHY, HE LOOKS LIKE WINSTON CHURCHILL..."

Profile of

PAUL HENRI SPAAK

SPAAK'S career has been as incredible as any fairy tale. As Foreign Minister when the Germans invaded the Lowlands, he escaped first to France, where eventually he was interned.

When Vichy broke relations with the Belgian Government in exile, Spaak and Premier Pierlot fled, living for three days in open fields.

Spaak escaped through Spain disguised as a Franciscan monk, making part of the journey in a false-bottomed trunk, which is said to have been provided by the British Secret Service.

He was born 47 years ago. His father was director of the Brussels Opera, and his mother was Belgium's first woman member of Parliament.

After Spaak was grown up, he and his family would lunch every Wednesday at the home of his mother. Always a fierce political argument would ensue. Perhaps it was at his mother's lunch table that Spaak first learnt the art of cut and thrust in political debate.

For two years during the first World War he was a prisoner of the Germans. He then joined the Socialist Party and became known as "the firebrand of Belgium."

Boys and girls

AT 33 he was elected to Parliament, and by 1938 was Belgium's first Socialist Premier, and was then referred to as "Belgium's Spaak plug."



SMALLEST HOUSE IN LONDON

By Kit Stoddart

ANYONE looking for a house big enough to swing a cat in would not have given No. 10 Hyde Park Place, Baywater, a second glance—but the house has been sold again.

Ten Hyde Park Place, said to be the original of the Darling's home in "Peter Pan," is 300 years old and is the smallest house in London—just four feet wide and 30 feet long. It is over 300 years old.

The tiny property is being sold by a Harley Street surgeon, J. P. Lockhart-Mummery, to the historic Tyburn Convent next door.

No. 10 has its own front door, complete with letter-box, a window above and two rooms, not one above the other in a box style. To get from the ground floor to the first, one climbs an outside staircase.

The biggest worry is trying to turn round inside the house without getting jammed. There are no sanitary arrangements and only one cold water faucet. But housecleaning is easy—just open the back door and the rush of air will blow the dust right out through the front.

Sole tenant in recent years was an author, paying one pound a week. Could he have been writing up a successor to the "Thin Man"?

Now the nuns use the house as a lumber store. "Maybe we can make it into a tradesman's entrance later," they explain.

Pre-war, the miniature mansion was gay with bright paint, gleaming knicker and bedspread window-box. Now the paint is peeling from the narrow front door. Even the tiny knocker has mysteriously vanished, and the one window is broken and boarded up.

No one seems to know exactly why the house was built so small in the first place, but there are various theories.

One is that it was erected by a wealthy family as a home for an aged (and presumably thin) servant; another, that it was built by an eccentric, who lived at No. 9, to prove his right of ownership to a passageway.

A third theory attributes it to a miser who, left a legacy on condition that he built himself a residence in London, put up the smallest house possible.

But the Lilliputian home has one really big advantage—it's the only place in London that is really squatter-proof.—Associated Press.



TWO QUEENS MEET—After the Queen Mary returned to England from America on her last wartime trip, she joined the Queen Elizabeth, whose refit as a passenger liner was nearly finished, in Southampton Docks. The Queen Mary, left, seen as tug guide her into her berth.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

In to-day's deal the declarer thought he had to guess between "two line of play" that apparently had equal chances. Unfortunately, he guessed wrong, but that was not his real error. He could have found out whether one of the plans would succeed, and in that way made a highly enlightened choice.

South dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH

♠ J 8 2

♥ A 6

♦ 7

♣ A Q 7 6 5 4 3

WEST

♠ Q 6

♥ J 10 8 4 2

♦ K 5 4

♣ 4 0

EAST

♠ 7 5

♥ K Q 5 3

♦ A 8 2

♣ J 10 8 2

SOUTH

♠ A K 10 9 8

♥ 7

♦ Q J 10 9 3

♣ K

The bidding:

North: 1 spade, 2 clubs, 3 hearts, 4 spades, 5 hearts, 6 spades, 7 hearts, 8 spades, 9 hearts, 10 spades, 11 hearts, 12 spades, 13 hearts, 14 spades, 15 hearts, 16 spades, 17 hearts, 18 spades, 19 hearts, 20 spades, 21 hearts, 22 spades, 23 hearts, 24 spades, 25 hearts, 26 spades, 27 hearts, 28 spades, 29 hearts, 30 spades, 31 hearts, 32 spades, 33 hearts, 34 spades, 35 hearts, 36 spades, 37 hearts, 38 spades, 39 hearts, 40 spades, 41 hearts, 42 spades, 43 hearts, 44 spades, 45 hearts, 46 spades, 47 hearts, 48 spades, 49 hearts, 50 spades, 51 hearts, 52 spades, 53 hearts, 54 spades, 55 hearts, 56 spades, 57 hearts, 58 spades, 59 hearts, 60 spades, 61 hearts, 62 spades, 63 hearts, 64 spades, 65 hearts, 66 spades, 67 hearts, 68 spades, 69 hearts, 70 spades, 71 hearts, 72 spades, 73 hearts, 74 spades, 75 hearts, 76 spades, 77 hearts, 78 spades, 79 hearts, 80 spades, 81 hearts, 82 spades, 83 hearts, 84 spades, 85 hearts, 86 spades, 87 hearts, 88 spades, 89 hearts, 90 spades, 91 hearts, 92 spades, 93 hearts, 94 spades, 95 hearts, 96 spades, 97 hearts, 98 spades, 99 hearts, 100 spades.

North, obviously enough, was not timid in his bidding!

West opened the heart Jack. Dummy's ace was put up and the

singleton diamond was led. East played the ace and laid down the heart king, which of course declarer ruffed.

Now, since the fate of the contract depended (first of all) on capturing the trump queen, South cashed the ace and king, and was pleased to see the queen fall from West. Even with this break, however, there was still the question of how to round out the play. Should South lead the diamond queen through West, playing him for the king and thus ruffing out the entire diamond suit; or should South cash the club king, enter dummy with a trump and depend on running off the club suit? South realised that East's play of the diamond ace might have been a false card—that he actually held the diamond king as well—and therefore decided in favour of the club plan. He came to grief when West turned up with a club stopper.

The correct play after drawing trumps was to overtake the club king with the ace and then to ruff a low club. This would have revealed whether clubs were breaking, and when the negative answer came South would have been forced into the winning line of leading diamonds—through West.

Crossword Puzzle

ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

1—Think deeply
2—Spice (abbr.)
3—Late near
4—Dyarchy
5—Musical note
6—Confused
7—Lohengrin's bride
8—Mohammedan
9—Leader
10—Farwell
11—Weight of India
12—Onions
13—Former Russian
14—Nora Scott
15—Buccinated
16—Tale of adventure
17—Honey drink

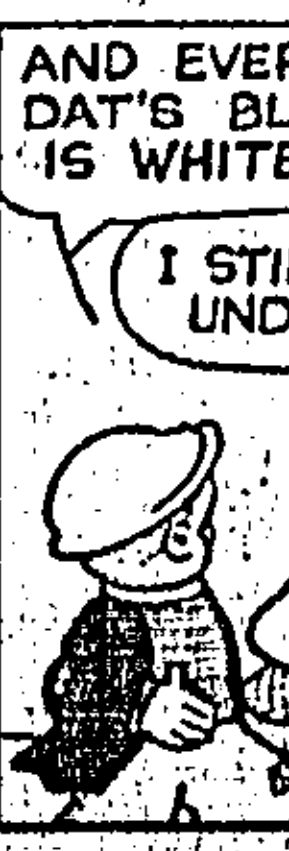
18—Diatone
19—Insert
20—Small fishes
21—Mother
22—South American
23—Close eyes of
24—hew
25—Consumed
26—Beast of burden
27—Portuguese coin
28—Sudden puff of
29—wind
30—Diatone
31—French religious
32—title (abbr.)
33—Wandering
34—Chemical
35—Term of
36—endearment
37—Prince

DOWN

1—Russian-dominated country
2—wild donkey
3—Coastal point
4—Diameter (abbr.)
5—Old Norse song
6—Bristled
7—What Elizabeth
8—Elevated
9—Supplement
10—Coastal point
11—Mailed again
12—Thin
13—Told story
14—Mighty pretence
15—Member of Zurich
16—Like candy
17—Little character
18—Watch face
19—Yaroslavl
20—Most underhand
21—Heath in France
22—Defense force
23—Mine or archery
24—match (abbr.)
25—Girl's nickname
26—Nickel (abbr.)
27—Electric attorney (abbr.)

NANCY

Eliminating the Positive



Paris, Dec. 16.
Colonel H. H. Jorgensen, of Denmark, will preside at the sixth

